

PENNSYLVANIA HAS MORE THAN HALF OF U. S. COAL

Out of a Century's Output, This State Produced 53 Per Cent.

LEADS ALL OTHER STATES

Another Commonwealth Has Not Reached the 1,000,000,000-Ton Mark; Bright Prospects are Indicated in the Southern Field.

One hundred years ago the first serious effort was made to prove that coal could be used for fuel, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The following year, 1814, 23 tons were taken out of the ground in Pennsylvania, but it was 19 years before the Pennsylvania output was equal to that of Oregon in 1912, which was 1,137 tons. In the century since coal-mining began in the United States, Pennsylvania has produced 1,275,444,000 tons, or 53 per cent. of the total. Ohio has produced 1,200,000,000 tons, Illinois, the fourth state to enter the producing list in 1812, having a credit of but 92,900 tons. This 16-year record of Illinois does not reach the production of Pennsylvania for the past four years, which stands at 334,500,000 tons of which 594,900,000 tons are reckoned as bituminous.

Pennsylvania's leading position stands out in other ways than the fact that in four years it produced more than its nearest competitor, 49 years. Only Ohio and West Virginia have yielded a greater tonnage in all these years than Pennsylvania alone produced last year. The production of coal prior to 1912, but not until that year were the figures sufficient for the field to be claimed separately. In 1912 the state turned out 119,352 tons, or 1,275,444,000 tons, a record which, if maintained, would place Pennsylvania at the head of the list. In 1913, the state produced 1,275,444,000 tons, or 53 per cent. of the total. Ohio was the first to produce a tonnage of 1,000,000 tons in 1912. Kentucky state mines produced 1,000,000 tons, bringing the total production of the state in 1912 to 1,137 tons. The production of coal in 1912 was 1,137 tons, or 1,275,444,000 tons, a record which, if maintained, would place Pennsylvania at the head of the list.

West Virginia's output from 1912 to 1913 showed that of Virginia. Since 1912 the state has produced 1,275,444,000 tons, or 53 per cent. of the total. Ohio was the first to produce a tonnage of 1,000,000 tons in 1912. Kentucky state mines produced 1,000,000 tons, bringing the total production of the state in 1912 to 1,137 tons. The production of coal in 1912 was 1,137 tons, or 1,275,444,000 tons, a record which, if maintained, would place Pennsylvania at the head of the list.

COKE OPERATOR DIES

Mathias Saxman, 54, Early Developer of the Industry, Dies at Home in Latrobe on October 15. Death was the result of a general breaking down of the rugged physique which had known little sickness for more than 75 years of active life. His health began to fail 15 months ago, following the death of Mrs. Saxman.

Mathias Saxman obtained a common school education and then took up the life of a farmer, following it actively until he was 15 years of age, when he began to realize the dreams which he had had, of some-time developing and marketing the coal with which the land was underlaid. It was in 1845 that Mr. Saxman scored his first success in his efforts to bring about the development of Derry, a town which is now a noted source of wealth. It was then that he enlisted the capital of a number of Philadelphia in the organization of the Loyalsburg Coal & Coke Company, which built the first coke ovens in Derry township, in 1859. In 1873 the Saxman Coal & Coke Company was organized and in 1887 the Derry Coal & Coke Company was launched with Edwin F. Saxman as the superintendent. The organization of the Superior Coal & Coke Company followed, with the late George F. Hartman as one of the most prominent interests, and still later the Latrobe-Connelville Company was started.

In June, 1906, most of the varied interests were merged into one company, the Latrobe-Connelville Company, with Mr. Saxman's son, Marcus W., as the general manager. Mr. Saxman, gradually withdrawing from the career of business, retired from active life some years ago, leaving with him a record of achievement and of success.

RETURNS ARE SMALL

Anthracite Operator Declares They Not Less Than 6 Per Cent.

Commenting on Edward W. Parker's speech at the American Mining Congress in Philadelphia Joseph H. Dickson, president of the Scranton Coal Company, said:

"I am glad, we are all extremely glad that such a distinguished expert as the president of the United States Geological Survey, has come out flatly with the statement that, taking the business as a whole, there are few lines of industrial endeavor where during the past two years there have been smaller returns for the capital invested and for the energy, mental and manual, that has been put into it, than in the business of coal mining."

Mr. Parker's statistics in regard to the anthracite coal business, are correct. The net returns on the operations for the year 1909 were more than the 14,712,124 that he states. The entire capital invested in anthracite mining in 1909 was \$246,700,000, so the net profits were less than six per cent.

NOT SELLING STOCK

H. C. Frick to Retain His Holdings in Penn.

Henry Clay Frick denied yesterday that he had been disposing of any of his holdings in the Pennsylvania railroad or that he intended to resign from the board of directors. Mr. Frick said:

"I haven't the slightest idea where such stories originated. I have not been selling Pennsylvania stock as stated. As a matter of fact I have added to my holdings. I do not remember that I have ever sold a share of Pennsylvania stock."

"As to the statement that I am in any way associated with a group of capitalists who are seeking to purchase the Cambria Steel holdings of the Pennsylvania railroad, there is no basis for that story whatsoever. The Cambria Steel Company is a great steel property and no doubt some responsible parties will eventually take over the Pennsylvania railroad's holdings."

FRICK CHANGES

R. V. Rex Made Superintendent as L. C. Frick Changes

Changes in the operating department of the H. C. Frick Coke Company have been announced. Superintendent Robert V. Rex of Continental No. 2 has been appointed superintendent at Latrobe No. 3 to succeed A. R. Miller, who resigned.

Mr. Rex will be succeeded at Continental No. 2 by Sam Brown, assistant superintendent of the Standard plant of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

West Virginia and Maryland Coal Mines

Do you want to know about them? Location of every mine in these states can be secured from C. B. HARTLEY'S MAP DIRECTORY OF MINES. Every coal operator in West Virginia and Maryland should have one of these maps for reference. Map and directory sent postpaid to any address for \$5.

Address: G. B. HARTLEY, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

PATENTS

United States and Foreign Trade Marks, Copyrights. W. G. DOOLITTLE, PATENT ATTORNEY, Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connelville District

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 1, 1913.

Plant	Owner	Name of Works	Name of Operator	P. O. Address
1	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
2	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
3	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
4	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
5	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
6	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
7	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
8	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
9	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
10	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
11	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
12	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
13	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
14	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
15	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
16	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
17	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
18	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
19	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
20	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
21	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
22	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
23	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
24	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
25	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
26	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
27	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
28	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
29	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
30	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
31	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
32	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
33	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
34	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
35	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
36	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
37	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
38	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
39	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
40	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
41	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
42	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
43	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
44	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
45	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
46	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
47	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
48	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
49	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
50	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
51	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
52	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
53	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
54	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
55	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
56	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
57	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
58	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
59	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
60	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
61	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
62	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
63	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
64	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
65	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
66	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
67	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
68	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
69	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
70	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
71	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
72	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
73	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
74	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
75	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
76	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
77	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
78	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
79	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
80	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
81	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
82	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
83	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
84	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
85	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
86	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
87	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
88	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
89	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
90	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
91	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
92	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
93	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
94	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
95	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
96	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
97	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
98	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
99	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.
100	Adair	Adair Coke Company	W. H. Hargrave	Uniontown, Pa.

Connellsville Machine & Car Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Automatic Self-Dumping Cage



Engines, Mine Fans, Larries, Pit Cars, Cages, Coal Screens, Coke Crushers, Coke Barrows, Sheave Wheels, Drums, Universal Dump Cars and Complete Outfits for Coal and Coke Works.

We carry in stock Machinery Supplies, Injectors, Pipe Fittings, Jenkins' Star and Standard Valves, Leather Belting, Steel, Iron and Nails, Railroad Spikes, Splice Bar Bolts and Nut Locks, Machine and Carriage Bolts, Steel Coke Scraper Heads, Scraper Handles, Coke Oven Valves and COKE HOSE.

Works at Mountz Creek Junction of Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania R. R's Office and Store, 309 and 311 Water St., CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

The Eureka Fire Brick Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fire Brick

for Beehive, Rectangular and Brick Product Coke Ovens, Boiler Linings, Ground Fire Clay. Special Shapes on short notice. Office and Works,

MT. BRADDOCK, PA. Bell Phone 49, Dunbar, Pa. Both B. & O. and P. R. R. Connections.

KIER FIRE BRICK CO.

Manufacturers of Silica and Fire Clay Brick.



Beehive and Long Ovens. BI-Product Ovens.

OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Works: Childs, Pa., P. & L. E. R. R. Young Div. Salina, Pa., P. R. R. Conemaugh Div. ESTABLISHED 1845.

H. M. Crawford. L. C. Mechling. E. L. Zearley

Fayette Engineering Co.

Civil, Mining and Consulting Engineers.

Mine and land surveys of all kinds. Plans, estimates and Superintendence of construction of complete coal and coking plants, railroads, water works, city paving and sewerage, etc. Examination and reports on coal lands and mining properties.

Specialties: Coal and Coke Plants.

ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT DEPARTMENT.

601-2 First National Bank Bldg. Bell and Tri-State Phones 248 UNIONTOWN, PA.

Wm. Clyde Wilkins, C. E. John F. Kuntz, Archt.

THE W. G. WILKINS CO.,

Rooms 902 to 912 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIALTIES—COAL & COKE PLANTS

The following is a partial list of Coke Plants for which the W. G. Wilkins Co. have been the Engineers:

Hecla Coke Company.	400	U. S. Coal & Coke Co.	500
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	1,100	Cascade Coal & Coke Co.	500
Plants 1, 2 and 3.	1,100	Tyler and Shreveville Works.	500
Austin Coal & Coke Co.	400	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	500
Plants 1 and 2.	400	Yorktown, Shreveville Works.	1,000
Colonial Coke Company.	100	Bartholomew Coal & Coke Co.	100
Summit	100	Fairbank Works	100

J. P. BREWSTER, President. J. V. THOMPSON, Vice President. ANDREW A. THOMPSON, Treasurer. W. G. ROOK, Secy and Asst. Treasurer.

Thompson Connelville Coke Co.

800 OVENS. MONTHLY CAPACITY 50,000 TONS.

STANDARD CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE COKE.

WORKS: Thompson No. 1 400 Ovens, Thompson No. 2 400 Ovens, Near Republic Station, Fayette County, Pa.	CONNECTIONS: Pennsylvania R. R. Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	PITTSBURGH OFFICE: 2102 First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
---	---	---

OUR COKE IS OF HIGHEST QUALITY. ANALYSES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. As all of our drawing is done by the Mechanical Extractor, none of the Foundry Coke is eliminated. Purchasers are consequently assured of a uniform quality of Furnace Coke.

COCHRAN BROS.

MANUFACTURERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Coal and Coke.

Main Office: DAWSON, PA.

OFFICERS: W. H. COCHRAN, President. H. T. COCHRAN, Gen. Manager. A. J. COCHRAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILROAD WEIGHTS TO GOVERN SETTLEMENTS.

HERBERT DU RUY, President. JOHN C. NEFF, Gen. Mgr.

Connellsville Central Coke Co.

General and Sales Office, 1211 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Works—Low Phos. No. 1, Herbert No. 2, near Uniontown, Pa.

Standard Connellsville Coke

MONTHLY CAPACITY 32,000 TONS. P. R. R., P. & L. E. R. R. and B. & O. R. R. CONNECTIONS.

Coke low in Sulphur and Phosphorus and of strong physical structure. Our Coke at HERBERT WORKS is made in LONGITUDINAL OVENS and is entirely mechanically handled thus eliminating any dust and dirt.

ANALYSES FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

Graceton Coke Co.

FOUNDRY COKE

GRACETON, PA.

Our Foundry Coke is unexcelled by any. Its low sulphur and ash and high fixed carbon make it superior to many. It has the ability to give high melting ratios in your foundry.

The Vote in City of Connellsville.

		Major.							
Ward		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
*Martia, D.	37	202	279	191	119	90	99	99	1,037
*Kurtz, R-W	148	92	162	127	161	171	147	98	938
Jones, S	14	8	18	13	48	11	9	10	142
Dunn, P	4	7	1	6	9	8	9	9	42
		Controller.							
*Bixler, D	98	311	310	175	142	81	83	83	1,100
Work, R-W	130	75	127	150	127	151	160	99	970
Herd, S	13	9	15	17	27	10	8	8	95
Krepps, P	5	6	5	9	8	1	2	3	34

		Council.					
Berg, D , 69	165	226	145	190	45	51	\$91
Coughenour, D , 90	180	269	159	150	56	81	98

*Duggan, D	79	170	203	132	79	214	165	1,043
West, D	69	193	268	166	99	42	55	\$92
*Gaus, R-W	152	101	172	134	169	147	138	1,013
*Hooper, R-W	152	118	172	145	167	216	200	1,000

A Wright, R-W	.176	122	182	166	189	168	158	1,152
G Wark, D	.102	63	144	117	104	53	58	418
Bittner, R	.	17	21	16	29	8	7	123
Hines, S	.11	11	20	14	29	8	11	104
Fuer, S.	.11	9	17	12	25	8	3	90
Smith, S	.12	11	18	13	25	6	3	90
Bestler, P	.8	4	3	7	10	4	8	44
Carmes, F	6	15	6	12	9	8	9	84
Curry, E	3	8	5	12	9	0	3	84
Sembower, P	.11	6	6	9	15	0	5	52
School Director.								
*Lorke, D	.83	173	261	181	122	168	164	1,729
Weale, D	.68	202	230	193	95	52	58	825
Lyon, W	.75	252	181	71	11	10	12	342
Christner, W-R	120	68	102	123	108	101	81	770
*Hotal, C	.140	83	133	148	150	130	161	944
*Elected								

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.							
For Superior Court Judge.							
Aicorn	7	10	34	16	25	8	11
Crim	18	27	34	50	48	28	46
Henderson . . .	48						101
Kephart	115					25	40
		112	109	7	96	167	125
For Poor House Director.							
Vinard, D. . . .	28	90	286	167	110	85	112
Starkler, D. . .	7	58	294	158	108	174	111
Guthrie, W. . .	8	6	6	12	8	11	4
Thomas, W. . .	7	9	191	12	8	15	84
Rossland, H. . .	115	3	223	112	104	53	129
Jackson, R. . .	132	48	77	127	132	129	118
Jury Commissioner.							
Harford, D. . .	8	44	252	167	85	47	60
Freed, W. . . .	84	52	79	85	62	47	60
Buckley, R. . .	107	33	124	86	100	54	74
Lipe, S.							724

McClain, P	6	7	20	20	34	4	11	311
					8	16			19

SERIOUS AUTO SMASH

Jeepner Party Have Narrow Escape When Plunged Into Creek.

SOMERSET, Nov. 4.—An automobile party composed of Michael H. Hooper, the well known business hotelkeeper, and his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Sipe, and J. C. McLaughlin, and a narrow escape from drowning Sunday night when the car and daughter-in-law, right front wheel of the car broke and they were plunged into Somerset creek, between Jeppner and Stoyestown.

All were able to extricate themselves from the wrecked car except the daughter-in-law, Sipe, who was pinned beneath the machine.

COKE WORKER IS RUN DOWN BY A PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN

Mutilated Body Found at East End of Bridge Over Young River; Wheel at Grindstone.

The mutilated body of a man who was identified as Tom Clark of Grindstone was found at the east end of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Youngsborough river by workmen on their way to work today, Monday Tuesday. Both legs were cut off and his right arm crushed near the shoulder. The body indicated that he had been lying on the trucks when a train came along.

The body was removed to the morgue.

water McLaughlin's right arm was broken in two places and he was taken to render assistance. The elder Sipe, who was in-law saved Frederick Sipe from drowning and laid his head above the water until their cries for help brought a boat to the scene of the accident. Frederick's aid the younger Sipe was freed from the creek. The accident occurred on a stone bridge on the new state road from Oxford to Lagonier.

Will Live at Confluence.

Miss Inez E. Kunes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Kunes of Johnstown, and Thomas K. Thrasher of Confluence, were married Saturday morning at the home of the bride Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher will reside in Confluence.

DR. BARNES German - American
Constitutional Treatment.
Established.

he has four daughters. Mrs. Mabel Hurley of Knoxville, and Mrs. Emma and Margaret Weber of Mrs. Mary McKinnis, all of Memphis.

Golf-Horine
 John Ezell and Miss Ruth Horine of Leavelle, were married in Leavelle Monday evening. Mr. Ezell is an ex-Cokee basketball player.

Permanent and Reliable
 Modern Electrical and Medical Treatment for all General Diseases (Both Men and Women) SPECIAL DISEASES AND WOUNDS TREATED Under Guarantee of Results in small fee. Terms Reasonable.
 At Brownlee's, Wise Building, Wednesday and Saturday At Connelley's Monday and Wednesday. Uniontown Tuesday Thursday and Sunday. Office Hours 9 A M to 5 P M.

Rayo Lamps

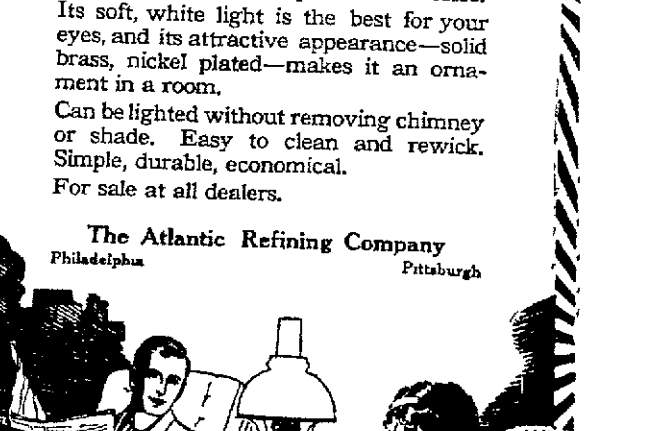
A Rayo Lamp is one thing needed for a cheerful and pleasant home.

Its soft, white light is the best for your eyes, and its attractive appearance—solid brass, nickel plated—makes it an ornament in a room.

Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick. Simple, durable, economical.

For sale at all dealers.

The Atlantic Refining Company
Philadelphia Pittsburg

A black and white illustration of a woman with dark hair, wearing a light-colored dress, looking up at a large, ornate lamp. The lamp has a glass chimney and a decorative base. The background is dark and indistinct.

URGES NEW LAWS TO AID DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Geologic Survey Director
Points Need of Modern
Legislation.

PROTECTION FOR ALL PARTIES

Objects to a Tax on Products From
Government-Owned Land if for the
Primary Purpose of Making Re-
venue; Leasehold System the Best.

The disposition of the natural resources on the public domain was one of the principal subjects under discussion at the sessions of the American Mining Congress in Philadelphia, October 20 to 24. Director George Otto Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, in his contribution to this discussion stated that both advances in public opinion and changes in economic conditions have placed demands upon legislation for the mineral laws of 20, 40 or 50 years ago cannot meet the requirements of today. "To illustrate this point," he said, "the coal mines west of the Mississippi river in 1873 amounted to less than two million tons, but last year it was over 55 million tons. The oil production in the public land states in 1897 was two million barrels and last year 141 million barrels, yet 1873 and 1897 are the dates of the latest Federal enactments providing for the acquisition of coal and oil lands respectively. Here are some infant industries that have grown up and deserve laws to fit.

"Regarding the future status of mining on the public lands the following propositions are believed to stand out plainly. The mining men, like the rest of the people, will see that this big productive business belongs in the public service class. Because the products are so largely necessities of life, the mining industry will be regulated by the people. The control of public mineral lands will be exercised largely through a leasing system, simply because in this way the public owner and private owner can best cooperate, and the purpose of this sympathetic co-operation will be to permit reasonable prices to the consumer; and at the same time provide fair wages to the mine worker and adequate profits to the capitalist and operator.

"The new laws need to recognize every factor in the complex task of taking something out of the ground and making it useful. Every man who has a part in this undertaking, from the prospector to the ultimate consumer, has his rights and these rights must be recognized, measured, and protected. All these men are in reality partners in the enterprise.

"We want these laws for the coal and oil and phosphate lands first of all for the sake of the citizen who wishes to use the mineral product from these lands. As consumers we are all concerned with prices, and to all benefit the many as well as the few, legislation must favor low costs. Therefore, the first essential of mineral legislation is that no provision in this law should place any unnecessary charge, burden, or operating cost upon the operator. Accordingly, the primary purpose of revenue with the primary purpose of revenue. The most recently issued water-power permit provides that the Federal Government shall receive a royalty which varies directly with the square of the average price paid by the public for the electric current. The less the consumer pays, the less the Government receives.

"Second in importance is the need of offering to the developer of an unmined resource an inducement commensurate with the hazardous undertaking. This cuts both ways. To promote development, mining laws should attract the men having the knowledge and capital necessary to engage in the business of mining; but too often in the past the practice has been for the majority of operators to sit by and watch a few real miners test out the ground, when, if a strike had been made, these hangers-on at once means an unearned increment in large amounts, and in the end the consumer of a mineral-laden territory is left with a loss. On the other hand, however, any law for the disposition of mineral lands, whether by lease or not, should provide large rewards for the real prospectors who so often stake their all against an uncertain and secretive nature; when they lose out they have no redress and when they win their discoveries usually add more to the nation's wealth than to their own pockets. They deserve to be in the preferred class.

"A third side of this proposition is the question of the inalienable right of each citizen to his share of the nation's mineral wealth as the 'something for nothing' that goes with American citizenship. The citizen's right and interest in any undeveloped mineral is a double one: first that measured by the possibility of the mineral being mined and thus made useful at a cost to him that shall not be unnecessarily high, and second, his right to an equal chance to undertake mining within the limits of his own ability. He has absolutely no right to a speculative profit from public mineral lands, and his profit as a producer should be measured by his own productive contribution.

"Federal legislation should recognize classes of land, and while the title to the surface of lands suitable for agricultural use should be granted in fee, thus continuing the wise policy of encouraging home-making public interest and the need of protecting the consumer against private monopoly are believed to justify the reservation by the Government, at the time that the surface patent is granted, of all mineral wealth beneath the surface for separate disposition under mineral-laws. In private transfers of land the reservation of mineral rights is becoming more and more the common practice.

IOWA COAL PRODUCTION

Average Price a Ton in 1912, \$1.80.
Output Over 7,000,000 Tons.

The coal miners of Iowa, during 1912 produced 7,289,820 short tons of coal, valued at \$13,152,088, against 7,321,648 tons, valued at \$12,663,507 in 1911, according to figures compiled by Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the state. The decrease in 1912 was 42,119 short tons, but that the smaller tonnage was due to the labor and car shortage and not to any falling off in demand is shown by the fact that the value increased \$488,581. The average price per ton advanced from \$1.72 in 1911 to \$1.80 in 1912.

The number of men employed in the mines in 1912 was 18,876, who worked an average of 188 days, the average production by each man being 445 tons for the year or 2.31 tons a day.

There were over 50 per cent fewer deaths in the coal mines of Iowa in 1912 than in 1911; the United States Bureau of Mines reporting 15 killed against 40 the preceding year. The coal fields of Iowa occupy the central and southern portions of the state. They have a total area of approximately 20,000 square miles, of which about 18,000 square miles are considered as workable under present conditions, and most of the remainder possesses potential value for the future. The coal beds as a rule are not thick, the thickest in the Des Moines section, averaging about 3 feet. The coal is of non-caking bituminous grade, somewhat higher in sulphur, but makes a fair steaming fuel. In the vicinity of Centerville the coal is regular and persistent but is not over 30 inches in thickness. It has, however, a strong roof that furnishes ideal conditions for long wall mining.

Iowa probably ranks second among the states west of Mississippi river in order of priority as a coal producer. At the time of taking the United States census for 1910 Iowa and Missouri were the only states west of the Mississippi in which any coal production was reported, Missouri being credited with an output of nearly 10,000 tons and Iowa with 400 tons.

ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION

Pennsylvania Has Large Coal Mines
Eastern Part of State.

The annual report on coal, compiled by Edward W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey, shows the concentration of the anthracite coal industry, for the public good, in strong units or companies. Nearly 80 per cent of the anthracite mines were operated by more than 100,000 tons, and 16,000 tons. The number of the bituminous mines producing over 200,000 tons was 677, and their total output 21,017,125 tons, or 49 per cent of the total bituminous production, the average for each mine being 229,465 tons.

While 62 per cent of the anthracite mines each produced more than 200,000 tons of coal, aggregating 38 per cent of the total production, only 12 per cent of the bituminous mines produced each more than 200,000 tons, but this 12 per cent produced approximately one-half of the total bituminous output.

JAPAN EXPERT ON TRIP

Chintaro Kido of Tokyo is Here Study-
ing Coal Mining.

Chintaro Kido of Tokyo, Japan, director of the Geological Institute of the South Manchuria railway, has been a guest of the Pittsburgh Press several days studying the coal mining industry, after finishing the first half of a lap around the world. The engineer declared that the industry in this part of the country is the most highly perfected in the world and that he had received many new ideas. According to Mr. Kido, several weeks of his trip was spent in Alaska, during which time he made "long journeys on snowshoes and on one instance was forced to go without food several days. He is all so wonderful," he said, "and especially coming from the land of gardens and little things." This is the first time he has been out of his own country.

Buyers New Location.
The St. Louis Frog & Switch Company, St. Louis, has paid \$117,000 for four acres in Wellston, a suburb, which to build an addition to its plant, which is under construction now.

E. C. BAKER.

HOMER L. BURCHINAL.

E. C. BAKER CO. CIVIL, MINING AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING

UNIONTOWN, PENNA.

SPECIALTIES:

Construction of Coal and Coke Plants.
Development of and Reports on Coal Properties.
Highway Construction and Municipal Improvements.

Engineers for 25 independent coal and coke companies in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, Pa., and Monongalia County, W. Va.

Bell 395.

Tri-State 955.

GRAY GOES UP

Is Made General Freight Agent of the
Western Maryland.

Announcement was made today at the office of General Traffic Manager R. C. Caples of the Western Maryland railroad, of the appointment of L. C. Gray, now general western freight agent of the road at Pittsburgh, to the position of general freight agent with headquarters in Baltimore, the appointment to become effective November 1.

Mr. H. Jacobs who has held the position of general agent of the company at Pittsburgh, has been promoted to the post of assistant general freight agent with headquarters in Pittsburgh, and he will in the future perform the duties that Mr. Gray formerly did as general western freight agent.

STEEL MEN TO WORK SIX DAYS

Chicago Mills Have Plan to Employ
Greater Number.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Notice was posted today at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago that hereafter employees will work only six days a week.

The object of the notice, it is said, is to keep as many men as possible employed during the winter. Under this arrangement, it may be possible to re-employ many men who have been dropped from the payroll.

RAILS

40, 56, 60, 70, 75, 80,
85 and 90 lb.

Relaying Rails

8 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, 35,
40 and 45 lb.

New Steel Rails

These rails are in stock at our Pittsburgh yards, and can be shipped immediately; also second hand rails in stock cut any length needed for building and contract work.

Frogs and Switches

RICHARDSON & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

RAIL DEALERS

PATENTS

Last year nearly 35,000 persons in the United States paid Patent Attorneys approximately \$1,400,000 for preparing patent applications which had 25 to 30 months they were abandoned and the patents never taken out. Was some of it your money? In addition 25,000 other persons paid approximately \$1,250,000 for patents which were worthless when granted. There are two prime reasons for this.

1st. The greed of unscrupulous attorneys.

2nd. The ignorance of the average inventor in regard to the protection really afforded by a patent, and the state of the art to which his invention relates.

MY PATENT SEARCHES

I include the usual search of the Patent Office Records (sent you) and my opinion based on 20 years Mechanical Engineering Experience as to the practical merits of this device and the probable chance of its commercial success if a patent is granted—all for \$10.00.

Phone me at my expense, Court 350 (day), or HUland 2001-J (evening.)

Walter W. Macfarren,

Mechanical Engineer & Solicitor of Patents,
Designer of Special Machinery for Any Purpose.
Bessemer Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFERENCES—The Courier, Conneltsville, Pa.; Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Get this out and send it to a friend who is interested in Patents—if you are not!

THE

ACME COKE OVEN DOOR.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

(PATENTED, DECEMBER 3, 1912.)

Low Cost.
Minimum Repairs.
Nominal Royalty.
Scientific Principles.
Suits Any Oven.
Saves Labor.
Saves Expense.

No Coke Oven Door is correctly designed unless the brick can freely expand and contract under wide variations of temperature. ANY DOOR HAVING THE ABOVE FEATURE INFRINGES ON THIS PATENT.

The inventor offers for sale the right to use his invention on the payment of a small license fee. Operators will build their own doors, selecting their own materials. The door and the right to use it COST LESS THAN OTHER DOORS.

The Acme Door is not a THEORY but a FACT; it is not an EXPERIMENT but an EXPERIENCE. It has been thoroughly tested by Two Year's Practical Use.

For further information, address,

H. P. SNYDER, Agent,

THE COURIER BUILDING,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.